



Ayesha Ali Academy Kanipora Kulgam

Grade:- 4TH

Subject:- Math

WINTER ASSIGNMENTS

Name of the student: _____ Sec:- _____

Winter Assignments for chapter 1

Chapter no 1	Learning objectives
Numbers and Numeration.	<p>After studying this chapter, you will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Read and identify the 5 digit ,6 digit numbers.❖ Find the place value and face value of digits in the given numbers.❖ Write the numbers in expanded form and short form.❖ Comparing and ordering numbers.❖ Rounding off numbers.❖ Even and odd numbers.❖ Find the predecessor and successor of 4 digit numbers. <p>Arrange the numbers in descending and ascending order.</p>

Important points to remember

Number facts

We know that:

Greatest 1 digit number is 9

Greatest 2 digit number is 99

Greatest 3 digit number is 999

Greatest 4 digit number is 9999 and so on.

We know that

Smallest 2 digit number is 10

Smallest 3 digit number is 100

Smallest 4 digit numbers is 1000 and so on.

Exercise

1. Write down the greatest 5 digit number and greatest 6 digit number.

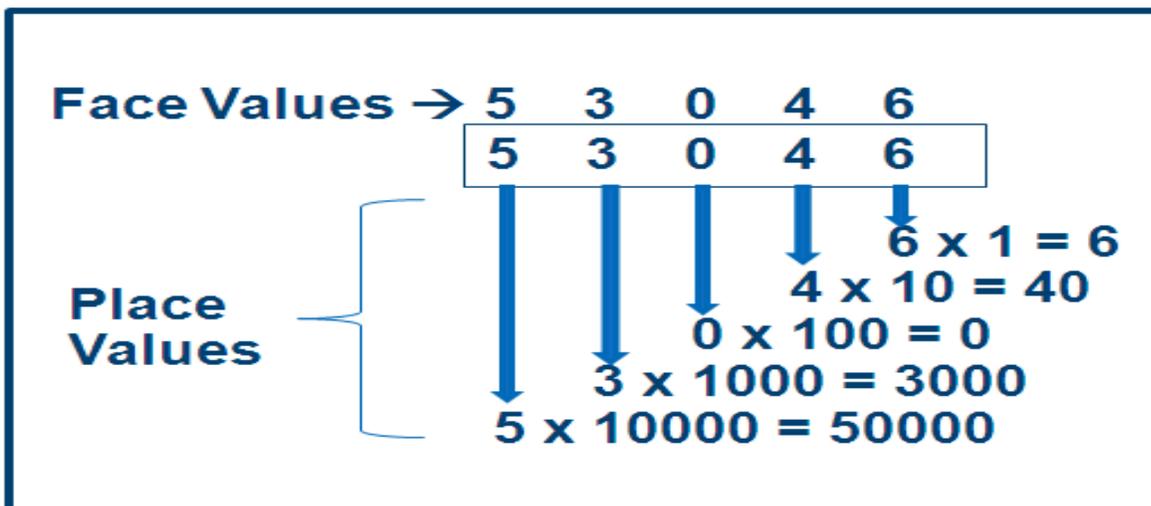
2. write down the smallest 5 digit number and smallest 6 digit number.

Face Value: The face value of any number can be represented as the value of the digit itself.

For example

The face value of digit 3 in number 394 is 3 itself

Place Value: The place value represents the position of a digit in a number. For example, the place value of digit 3 in 394 is hundreds i.e. $3 \times 100 = 300$.



Exercise

Write the place value and face value of 7 in each given number.

- a) 3217. b) 5472. c) 6712. d) 7324. e) 5572.

Expanded form and short form

Expanded form is breaking up a big number into parts according to the place value. For example the expanded form of:

$$4589=4000+500+80+9$$

$$234=200+30+4.$$

Standard form/Short form of a number is a way of expressing the expanded form in figures.

For example, the standard form of $7000 + 400 + 10 + 1 = 7411$

Ascending and descending order

Ascending order refers to the arrangement of numbers or other items in an increasing order, that means from smallest to largest. Numbers that we see on a number line from left to right is an example of ascending order. We usually represent it by putting commas between numbers or by using 'less than symbol (<)' between numbers. For example, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < 5$ are in ascending order.

Expanded Form

Directions: Fill in the chart below to show how many hundreds, tens and ones. The first one has been done for you.

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones		
234	200	+	30	+	4
513					
673					
947					
682					
870					
701					
457					
198					
355					



Descending order:-Arranging numbers (or other items) in descending order means to arrange them from largest to smallest.

Example 1 (with Numbers)

The numbers 12, 5, 7, 10, 1, 160 arranged in descending order are 160, 12, 10, 7, 5, 1.

Successor and predecessor

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Arrange the following sets of numbers both in ascending and descending order.

1. 67000, 12000, 56000, 34000, 88000, 75000

Ascending order: _____

Descending order: _____

2. 60012, 30045, 90043, 20077, 80011, 50011

Ascending order: _____

Descending order: _____

3. 68460, 23421, 40981, 91123, 11002, 56120

Ascending order: _____

Descending order: _____

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The predecessor of a given number can be found by subtracting 1 to the given number. For example, the predecessor of 1 is 0, the predecessor of 2 is 1, the predecessor of 3 is 2. etc. The only whole number i.e. 0 does not have any predecessor. We can observe every whole number except 0 has its predecessor.

Successor Meaning. Successor Meaning in Maths is a number that succeeds another number or comes after the given number. In other words, the successor of a given number is 1 more than the previous number. For example, The successor of 22 = $22 + 1 = 23$.

Exercise

Write the predecessor of the following numbers:

a) 4321. b) 5768. c) 2135. d) 4000. e) 9765.

Write the successor of the following numbers.

a) 999. b) 9999. c) 1876. d) 5432. e) 1000.

Even and odd numbers

All the numbers ending with 1,3,5,7 and 9 are odd numbers. For example, numbers such as 11, 23, 35, 47 etc. are odd numbers. All the numbers ending with 0,2,4,6 and 8 are even numbers. For example, numbers such as 14, 26, 32, 40 and 88 are even numbers

Exercise

Encircle the even number and cross out odd numbers.

a) 47,42. b) 100,99. c) 88,91. d) 76,49. e) 45,54.

f) 177,567. g) 543,722. h) 111,444. I) 999,1000

What is rounding off numbers?

Rounding off numbers is a mathematical technique of adjusting the number's digits to make the number easier to use during calculations. Numbers are rounded off to a particular degree of accuracy to make calculations simpler and the results easier to understand.

Rules for rounding Numbers

If the digit is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, do not change the rounding digit. All digits that are on the righthand side of the requested rounding digit become 0. If the digit is 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9, the rounding digit rounds up by one number.

Examples:- Round off each of the following numbers to the nearest tens.

a) $72 = 70$. b) $87 = 90$. c) $364 = 360$

Example 2:-Round off to the nearest hundreds.

a) $313 = 300$. b) $464 = 500$. c) $350 = 400$.

Examples:-Round off to the nearest thousands thousands.

a) $4334 = 4000$. b) $6459 = 6000$. c) $4721 = 5000$.

Complete this work sheet.

Forming greatest and smallest numbers.

Form the greatest and the smallest numbers with the given digits, using each digit only once.

Example:-4,3,7,5

Greatest number :7543

Smallest number:3457.

Example 2:-4,0,1,7

Name _____ Date _____

ROUNDING TO THE NEAREST 10, 100 & 1000

SHEET 1

Round these numbers to the nearest 10

1) 47	→	_____	2) 64	→	_____	3) 128	→	_____
4) 93	→	_____	5) 315	→	_____	6) 173	→	_____
7) 908	→	_____	8) 209	→	_____	9) 167	→	_____
10) 245	→	_____	11) 373	→	_____	12) 196	→	_____

Round these numbers to the nearest 100

1) 732	→	_____	2) 569	→	_____	3) 306	→	_____
4) 817	→	_____	5) 763	→	_____	6) 284	→	_____
7) 455	→	_____	8) 1372	→	_____	9) 2408	→	_____
10) 1375	→	_____	11) 956	→	_____	12) 4347	→	_____

Round these numbers to the nearest 1000

1) 1348	→	_____	2) 5027	→	_____	3) 1608	→	_____
4) 827	→	_____	5) 5981	→	_____	6) 4389	→	_____
7) 2715	→	_____	8) 1595	→	_____	9) 6375	→	_____
10) 3811	→	_____	11) 375	→	_____	12) 7287	→	_____

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Greatest number:- 7410

Smallest number:1047

Skip counting

In math, skip counting can be defined as the method of counting forward by numbers other than 1. To skip count, we keep adding the same number each time to the previous number. ... So, starting at 0, the next number will be $0 + 2 = 2$, then, $2 + 2 = 4$, then $4 + 2 = 6$, then $6 + 2 = 8$, and then, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and so on.

That is, Skip counting by 2s: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and so on

Skip counting by 3s: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30

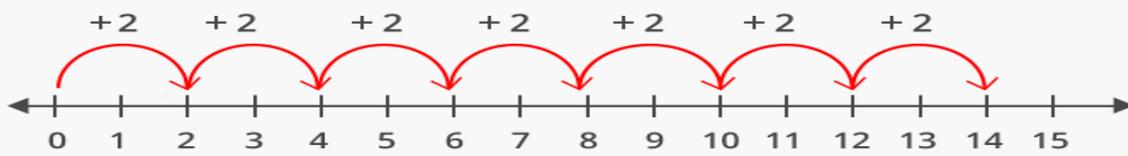
Skip counting by 5s: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and so on.

Formation of Greatest and Smallest Numbers

Form the greatest and the smallest numbers using the digits.
6, 8, 1, 0, 9, 5, 4, 2.

We arrange the given digits in descending order to form the greatest number.
Hence, the **greatest number** is **9,86,54,210**.

We arrange the given digits in ascending order to form the smallest number.
Hence, the **smallest number** is **1,02,45,689**.



Count by	Skip Counting					
2s	2	4	6	8	10	12

Note:- Dear students, after understanding this chapter you can also complete your book work.